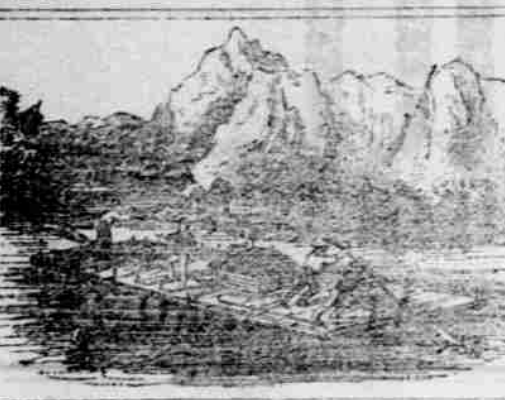


THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 14, 1856.

Nominations of the Philadelphia Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLARD FILLMORE, VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON.

Union State Nominations. CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. AUDITOR GENERAL, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co. SUPERVISOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPOORTE, of Bradford Co.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTIONS.—The election held in the city of Philadelphia on the 6th instant, for municipal officers, resulted favorably to the Democrats. Yaux, their candidate for Mayor, being elected over Moore, American, by 4000 majority; Stephen Taylor, Dem., elected Controller; W. A. Porter, Solicitor; Peter Armbruster, Receiver of Taxes; and James M. Leddy, City Commissioner. The Democrats have also a majority in both councils. There is nothing very discouraging in the result of this election, that we can see. It was a mere local affair, controlled in a great measure by local causes; and is, therefore, not generally regarded as a victory of the Democracy over the Opposition forces. The Philadelphia Ledger, of the 7th, gives perhaps the true cause when, in speaking of the result, it says:—

"The vote yesterday is one of the most decided expressions of public opinion in favor of managing the city's affairs with economy, and with something like a return to strict business principles. The usual party lines were held very loosely, and the victory won by the Democrats is by no means to be regarded as an endorsement of all the political views of that party."

There is one fact connected with the politics of this State, which, when it is remembered, goes to show that the result of a mere local election cannot be regarded as an index to the whole State. It is this, that in many of the counties a complete political revolution has taken place; for instance, Centre, Tioga and others which were, but a few years ago, strongly Democratic, now go as strongly against that party, and in other counties the change is perhaps the other way.

So all the cry that is raised by some of the country journals about a rout of the Americans, &c., is nothing more than a waste of ammunition.

When a reference is made to the result of the State elections which have been held this year, we meet with the most ample encouragement. In New Hampshire, the home of President Pierce, the Democracy were defeated. In Connecticut the anti-Administration forces triumphed. In Rhode Island, a victory was also achieved by those opposed to the Pierce dynasty. A similar result has also been witnessed in many of the recent local elections in different sections of the country. In Michigan has it more especially been the case—at least three-fourths of all the township and borough officers chosen being anti-Administration men. Thus it will be seen at a glance that, in the more important contests that have taken place this year, the Locofocos have been defeated; and it is, therefore, little wonder that they exult so much over this crumb of a victory in Philadelphia.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—We, a few days since, returned from a trip to Marietta, the great depot for the lumber of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna. The business is not very brisk, though prices are tolerably good. Pine lumber is selling at from 8 to 12 cts., and oak at from 12 to 16. There is considerable tardiness manifested by the eastern dealers, as they do not wish to pay the above prices, and the sellers are disposed to hold on unless these prices are paid. The board business is not so good. We understand boards bring from \$10 to \$13. The quantity of lumber and lumber in market is larger than was anticipated, though it falls far short of what it was last spring.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN PRIVATEERS, and Letters of Marque, during our war with England in the years 1812, '13 and '14, &c. By George Coggeshall. C. T. Evans, publisher's agent, 321 Broadway, New York. Price, \$2, bound in cloth; \$2.50, cloth gilt. We have received from the publisher a few advance sheets of this work. It treats entirely of the services performed by the privateersmen during our war with England, giving a reliable history of the noble deeds performed by these daring men. The book is to be a handsome octavo volume, of about 500 pages, and will doubtless be a valuable addition to any man's library.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—A. H. See, who has published this popular periodical for some time past, has disposed of his right and title to Watson & Co., to whom all orders will have to be addressed at No. 60 South Third street. We feel assured they will save neither labor nor expense to render it what has been, one of the best monthlies of the country.

One day, week before last, we dropped into the sanctum of our editorial brother of the Lock Haven Watchman. Martin is a clever fellow, and has "a winning way" about him that we like. Long may he wave.

THE INVASION OF KANSAS.

LAW OF THE BORDER REEFIAN LEGISLATURE, AND ACTION OF THE PIERCE ADMINISTRATION.

[The following we copy from papers now before us. It presents in a condensed form further facts respecting Kansas which the people should read and ponder.]

The first election of members for the Territorial Legislature of Kansas was fixed for the 30th of March, 1855, and the law of Congress prescribed that at that election none but "actual residents of the Territory" should be allowed to vote. Yet, to prevent people of the Territory themselves from exercising the right to prohibit Slavery, which the Act of Congress had conferred upon them, the slaveholding interest sent armed bands of men from the neighboring State of Missouri, who entered the Territory on the day of election, took possession of the polls, excluded the legal voters, and proceeded themselves to elect members of the Legislature without the slightest regard to the qualifications prescribed by law. The judges of election appointed under the authority of the Administration at Washington aided and abetted in the perpetration of these outrages upon the rights of the people of Kansas, and the President of the United States removed from office the Governor whom he had himself appointed, after he refused to acknowledge the Legislature which the slaveholding invaders from Missouri had thus imposed upon the Territory.

That Legislature met on the 2d of July, 1855. Its first act was to exclude those members, duly elected, who would not consent to the enactment of laws for the admission of Slavery into the Territory. Having thus silenced all opposition to its behests, the Legislature proceeded to the enactment of laws for the government of Kansas upon the subject of slavery. The laws of Missouri in regard to it were first extended over the Territory. It was then enacted that every person who should raise an insurrection or rebellion of negroes in the Territory; every person who should entice away a slave with intent to procure his freedom; every person who should aid or assist in so enticing away a slave within the Territory; and every person who should entice or carry away a slave of any other State or Territory of the Union, and bring him within the Territory of Kansas, with the intent to effect or procure his freedom, upon the conviction thereof should suffer DEATH. It was further enacted that if any person should write, print or publish any book, paper, argument, opinion, advice or innuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disposition among the slaves in the Territory, or to induce them to escape from their masters, he should be deemed guilty of a FELONY, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than FIVE YEARS; and that if any free person, by speaking or writing, should assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in that Territory; or should introduce or circulate any book, paper, pamphlet or circular containing any such denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in that Territory—he should be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years. It was further provided that all officers and attorneys shall be sworn not only to support the Constitution of the United States, but also to support and sustain the organic law of the Territory and the Fugitive Slave law; and that any person offering to vote shall be presumed to be entitled to vote until the contrary is shown; and if any one, when required, shall refuse to take the oath to sustain the Fugitive Slave law, he shall not be permitted to vote. Although they passed a law that none but an inhabitant, who had paid a tax, should vote, yet they required no time of residence necessary, and provided for the immediate payment of a poll-tax, so providing in effect, that on the eve of an election the people of a neighboring State could come in in unlimited numbers, and by taking up a residence of a day or an hour, pay a poll-tax, and thus become legal voters, and then after voting, return to their own State. They thus, in practical effect, provided for the people of Missouri to control elections at their pleasure, and permitted such only of the real inhabitants of the Territory to vote as are friendly to the holding of slaves. And having made these enactments for the establishment of Slavery, the Legislature appointed, or provided for the appointment of, Sheriffs, Judges and other officers of the Territory for their enforcement, for several years to come; thus depriving the people of all power over the enactment of their own laws and the choice of officers for their execution.

That these despotic acts, even if they had been passed by a Legislature duly elected by the people of the Territory, would have been null and void, inasmuch as they are plainly in violation of the Federal Constitution, is too clear for argument. Congress itself is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States to make any laws abridging the freedom of speech and of the press; and it is absurd to suppose that a Territorial Legislature, deriving all its power from Congress, should not be subject to the same restrictions. But these laws were not enacted by the people of Kansas. They were imposed upon them by an armed force. Yet the President of the United States, in a special message sent to Congress on the 24th of January, 1856, declares that they have been enacted by the duly constituted authorities of the Territory, and that they are of binding obligation upon the people thereof. And on the 11th of February, 1856, he issued his Proclamation denouncing any attempt to resist or subvert these barbarous and void enactments, and warning all persons engaged in such attempts that they will be opposed not only by the local militia, but by any available forces belonging to the regular army of the United States. Thus has the Federal Government solemnly recognized the usurpation set up in Kansas by invaders from Missouri, and pledged all the power of the United States to its support. American history furnishes no parallel to the cruelty and tyranny of these acts of the present Administration.

The expulsion of aliens and the penalties inflicted upon citizens for exercising freedom of speech and of the press under the Alien and Sedition laws, which were overturned by the Republican party of 1798, were lenient and mild when compared with the outrages perpetrated upon the people of Kansas, under color of law, by the usurping invaders sustained by the Federal Government.

THE ERIC RIOT.—In our last issue we announced that the Eric Constitution printing office was destroyed by a mob on Friday week. Since then we have received the details from both sides, and we give the following from the Gazette as perhaps the most dispassionate account of it that has appeared in Erie. The Gazette vainly deprecates all violence and urges the citizens to submit to the law. We quote:

Several of our immediate contemporaries having proceeded us in relating the circumstances connected with last Friday's proceedings, we shall devote but little space to the subject. It appears that about four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, Mr. John R. Cochran of the firm of Cochran & Beatty, stepped into the office of a paper called the Constitution, in quest of Mr. E. M. Mann, with whom he wished to transact some business. Immediately upon entering he was struck about the head by John W. Walker, eldest son of John H. Walker. Not prostrated by the blow, three others, (Mr. Cochran represents) named Joseph R. Ferguson, David B. McCreary and John C. McCreary, came to Walker's assistance, and together succeeded in bruising his face badly—he resisting as he best could. The fact of such an attack, dishonorable in its nature and totally uncalculated for, spread through town like wildfire, and created general indignation. A large crowd soon assembled in front of Wrights exchange, and after an address from Mr. Cochran detailing the facts of the assault upon him and denouncing the outrages which had been committed against the city and citizens by the Railroad monopolists—proceeded to the office of the aforesaid paper and destroyed it with everything connected with it. Completing the work of demolition, they passed to the dwellings of several citizens who have rendered themselves obnoxious by their course on the Railroad question, and attacked them, breaking windows, blinds, doors, etc. The whole scene was of the most fearful and deplorable character—a fearful evidence of the irritated condition of the public mind consequent upon the triumph in the Legislature, over Erie, of foreign corporations.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON CITY.—Mr. Herbert, a member of Congress from California, on the 7th inst., shot a waiter at Willard's hotel. It appears that Herbert came into the dining room at half past 11 o'clock, with a friend, and demanded breakfast, but as it was past the usual hour, was refused unless he procured an order from the office. Upon this he directed the waiters to retire, and called them harsh names. The deceased made reply, when Herbert struck him with his fist or a napkin. The deceased picked up a tray or a plate to throw; Herbert threw a chair at him, and a plate was thrown back. Here a brother of the waiter's entered, and he and several other servants pitched into Herbert. In the course of this squabble, Mr. H. fired a pistol which resulted in the death of the servant.—The matter is undergoing judicial investigation.

A DREAFUL RIOT occurred at Panama on the 15th ult. It seems that a passenger of the steamer Illinois, in a state of inebriety, approached a fruit stand of a native, took up a melon, cut into it and threw it on the ground. The man refused to pay the woman for it—a dime being demanded. She called a man—an altercation ensued—the native drew a knife, the passenger a pistol, and a riot took place. The natives attacked all the passengers, who took refuge in the hotels and railroad buildings, whether they were pursued by the mob, several of them killed and wounded, and the women and children rudely handled. It is said that the police, instead of endeavoring to suppress the riot, assisted the natives in their disorderly proceedings.

THE EMPIRE OF COMMERCE THAT IS TO BE.—Mr. Soule has been entertaining the citizens of New Orleans with a speech, urging them to send money and arms to the aid of Walker; men he had plenty at his command. According to Mr. Soule, Walker's chief obstacle is the "evil spirit in the North" but in spite of opposition, in a few weeks Walker would "sweep the Costa Ricans like dust from the face of the earth;" that with suitable material he would certainly succeed. All he needed was \$250,000; that so soon as the present struggles should end in Walker's favor, Honduras and San Salvador would join with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the four States would form a confederation—but not as a component part of the American Union—which would in time, under American energy and industry, become the seat of empire of the commerce of the world.

AND YET ANOTHER.—M. Goldschmidt discovered, on the 31st March, another asteroid, making the fortieth now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter. There must be a recently established manufactory of them; they increase so rapidly. To the thirty-ninth, which was discovered on the 8th of February, the name of Letitia (Joy or Gladness) has been assigned.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Trenton on the 6th, and selected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for Mr. Buchanan; denouncing Americanism; and endorsing the National Administration and the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

On last Wednesday we called on Jones of the Tyrone Era, and found him "a chip of the old block." May his shadow never grow less.

FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

THE PERVERSION OF THE GOVERNMENT, BY PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Mr. Editor.—In my last, I noticed that the President of the United States, was a violator of the public faith, which brings me to the second charge, that of "Perverting the Government," by using his official authority, to extend human slavery over territory now free.

That this illustrious Republic was established, by the blood and treasure of our heroic ancestors, for the purpose of extending human slavery, is what no sane American is prepared to admit. That it is now a Government for the promoting, extending, and establishing slavery, over all other interests belonging to the American people, is what no well informed citizen will deny. And was the great body of our population, aware of the impositions practiced by the Slaveocracy upon our unsuspecting people, the present Administration, at every coming contest, would be hurled so deep beneath their contempt, that it never could know a resurrection.

To give an idea of the perversion of our government to the use and benefit of Slavery, instead of Liberty; I will only notice a few facts, which may serve to elucidate, how far our Republic has become connected with "the peculiar institution."

In the adoption of our Constitution, by our forefathers, it was not contemplated that slavery, would ever go beyond the bounds of the original States, and the three fifths representation clause, was therefore inserted; which gave the slaveholding States, eight representatives in Congress, for their slave property. But since that time, and contrary to the intention of the framers of the Constitution, the institution of slavery has gradually extended its empire, until finally, it has taken possession of the government, and of late has made such rapid strides in the territory of its extension, that the people are every where becoming alarmed, for the safety of the Constitution and the liberties of the country.

Instead of eight members to represent its property in Congress, slavery now by its extension, commands twenty-eight representatives, for which the people of the free states, have to pay (in duties, tariffs, &c., as they are the consumers), two hundred and twenty-four dollars per day, during the sessions of every Congress, while the free states are not allowed one member for all their wealth. Hence every owner of five slaves, has four votes, and every owner of ten, has eight votes, and every one vote in representation. So that when money, wealth, &c., are distributed among the several states, according to representation, the people believe it is all right, both in theory and practice. If my memory serves me right, there were twenty-eight millions of dollars of surplus revenue, under the administration of President Van Buren, distributed among millions of people, this would be two dollars to each person, and would give Richard Roe, of Louisiana, with his three thousand slaves, thirty-six hundred and two dollars, for his state, while John Doe, of Pennsylvania, with double the amount of wealth, would only draw two dollars, for his state. This is what they call dividing equal according to the number of slaves and the free states, or between the slave and the free states. Thus by the advancing encroachments of slavery, the southern states have got fourteen hundred millions of dollars worth of property represented in the Congress of the United States, by twenty-eight slaveholders, while the free States have not one member to represent in Congress a single dollar of their accumulated wealth. Yet President Pierce, in his attempt to pervert the government declares, "it is impossible to present this subject, (slavery,) as truth and occasion require, without noticing the reiterated, but groundless allegation, that the south has persistently asserted claims, and obtained advantages, in the practical administration of the general government, to the prejudice of the north."

But the south has asserted claims, and obtained advantages over the north, is what no statesman, that values his reputation above a demagogue, will deny. Have not the southern slaveocracy claimed and filled the Presidential chair, for over fifty years, while northern freemen have not yet had the privilege of filling it twenty years? Has not the south demanded and obtained a majority of the Supreme Judges, of the United States, having five for the six millions of white population, of the slave states, while they allow but four Judges, for the thirteen millions of the free states. So that all questions, arising between the north and the south, connected with slavery, is forever decided in its favor. Did not the slaveholders claim and secure to themselves the privilege to legislate for slavery, in the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the Constitution declares, that Congress "shall exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district." Has not the slaveocracy asserted, and obtained, the power to seize and take from the Post-office and Post-roads, all letters, keys, suggested to be of anti-slavery character. Has not the slave power demanded, and obtained from the treasury, for a number of years from one half, to one million of dollars annually, to pay their post-office arrears, caused in consequence of their laws prohibiting education, to a great portion of their people, so that little communication is carried on, either by pen or press, through the north and the south, while the north with her great free system of education, her thousands of free presses, and her tens of thousands of free pens, not only keep up the post-office in the free states, but pay a surplus, which the slave states appropriate to themselves, thus taxing us for their ignorance. Did not the slaveocracy demand and obtain from the treasury of the United States, thirty millions of dollars to take a few slaves, that had escaped to the Indians in Florida. Has not the south demanded and obtained from the treasury, ten millions of dollars, to purchase Texas, for Slavery. Did not the powers of slavery, claim and obtain, the authority contrary to the constitution, to suspend habeas corpus, and to deprive of the right of trial by jury, the slaveholder demanded, and obtained from Congress, by appropriations to slave states, every year, for a number of seasons back, millions of acres of the public lands, while the free states have not got an acre. And yet in the face of all these facts, the President has the effrontery, to officially tell the American people, that the south has never obtained any advantages over the north, in the administration of this government.

Does the President suppose, that the people are ignorant of the usurpations of slavery, or that they are so forgetful of past events, that he can palm upon them all the official misrepresentations, he may see proper. If this is his idea, he is most egregiously mistaken, for they have already discovered his schemes, for the perversion of the government. They have seen that the object of the Pierce Administration is to revolutionize and pervert the government to slavery, and catholicism. As slavery was first established on this continent, by the Papacy, it is of course one of the main engines of the Roman Pontiff, for the destruction of our glorious Union. And as slavery and catholicism, now form the right and left arms of the Pierce dynasty, we are not surprised at their arrogant demands for power, and extension. The great eyes of the north and west are now on the President of the United States, a nation tenacious for their rights, they are only waiting the period, to hurl his corrupt and imbecile administration into the vortex of forgotten revolutions.

They have seen him remove and destroy the ancient landmarks of compromise, that was to bind the north and south in union forever. They have heard him, in his official history of slavery, deplore its defeat, and triumph at its success over freedom and justice. They have seen him appoint none but those who are favorable to the extension of catholicism and slavery, to office in the government. They have heard him officially slander and condemn the north and her institutions, and extol the south and slavery, as the pride and glory of the nation. They have heard him officially threaten to overcome and suppress the people of a free territory, unless they would yield to the unconstitutional demands of the slave power. They have seen him use the military power to overawe the people, in the free exercise of their civil and political rights. They have heard him sanction laws, that forbid the privilege of speech, and of the press, against slavery, under the penalty of five years imprisonment at hard labor. They have seen him attempting to control the elections of the northern states, by sending out slaveholding speakers, to lecture the people on the benefits of slavery extension. They have seen him use unconstitutional and dishonorable means, to extend the area and powers of slavery over the American people. They have heard him offer over one hundred millions of dollars to have Cuba annexed to the Union, for the purpose of strengthening and extending the empire of slavery and catholicism, over the American continent. Thus, after witnessing such acts as these by the Executive, can it be denied that the President is now perverting the Republic, from freedom to slavery, and from a Democratic to an Aristocratic form of government. Already he has gone forth from one of the members of the Cabinet, that this government will become a limited Monarchy. But the people are patiently waiting the elective franchise, to hurl from power the imbecile incumbent, the American Napoleon, that would make them the subjects of a tyrants crown. C. J.

KILLING IN KANSAS. Five or six months ago, Mr. Dow, a Free-State citizen of Kansas, was shot down in the highway near Hickory Point, Kansas, by Colman, a Pro-Slavery man.—Dow being unarmed at the time and in no manner threatening or molesting Colman. Neither the U. S. authorities in Kansas, nor those pretending to hold under the Missouri's Legislature, have offered a reward for the arrest of the murderer, or taken any step calculated to bring him to justice. But they did arrest Brown, a Free-State man with whom Dow boarded, on a trumped-up charge of having threatened the life of Colman, and were taking him to prison when he was rescued by a number of his fellow citizens. Three or four weeks later, Barber, a Free-State settler from south-western Ohio, was riding home from Lawrence to his cabin on the prairie, three or four miles off, when he was shot dead from his horse by a Pro-Slavery U. S. Indian Agent. No attempt has been made by the Federal or Territorial authorities to bring this assassin to justice. Still more recently, the Free-State party were holding an election at Easton, near Leavenworth, when they were set upon by an armed Pro-Slavery party. The Free-State men mustered in such strength that their adversaries recoiled from the conflict and left the Free-State men in undisputed possession of the ground. The latter soon after scattered to their several homes, supposing all danger of collision was over. But the Pro-Slavery party had kept together and were lying in wait for such portion of the Free-State party as they could attack with impunity. Mr. Brown, a leading Free-State settler from Ohio, fell into their snare. He was surrounded, captured, chopped to pieces with knives and hatchets, and laid down at his door to die, which he did soon after. His wife into whose presence he was thus thrust is now a maniac. No reward has been offered; no attempt to convict the perpetrators of this fiendish murder has been made by the Federal or Territorial authorities, up to this hour. But at length a Pro-Slavery man, the bogus "Sheriff" Jones, has been shot, by some unknown person, but who is probably a Free-State man. He was in Lawrence, seeking to bring on a collision between the Free-State men and the Federal Government, by arresting persons in the name and by authority of the bogus Territorial Legislature. Every man in Lawrence was ready to submit to the service of any process emanating from the U. S. authorities, and it would have subserved every purpose but one to have had these writs issued by the U. S. Judges, but Jones evidently sought not to be obeyed, but to be resisted. Finding the people indisposed to recognize his Shawnee Mission authority, Jones sent to the nearest fort for U. S. troops and, with them at his back, arrested whomsoever he pleased.—Intense excitement and indignation pervaded the town, and that evening Jones was shot as aforesaid. Thereupon the Free-State party held a great meeting, condemned this cowardly assassination, and resolved that the perpetrator should be brought to justice. Gov. Robinson promptly issued a proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for the detection and apprehension of the culprit. And we have high hopes that he will thus be detected and punished. Such is the contrasted course of the two adverse parties in Kansas with respect to the shedders of blood among them. We trust it will continue so contrasted to the end.—N. Y. Tribune.

CAPT. JAMES OAKES.—It will be seen by the following letter, that this gallant and undaunted officer, with a scouting party of U. S. soldiers under his command, had an encounter near Fort Mason, Texas, on the 22d February last, with a party of Cavanaugh Indians, which he completely routed and their head chieftain was slain. At last accounts Capt. Oakes was in close pursuit. Two of his men were severely injured.

Capt. Oakes is a brave officer—an accomplished gentleman—and one of the best disciplined young men that ever graduated from West Point. Young in years—with a soul full of energy and ambition, he has won a name and fame, that older officers in the service might envy. Raised to a high position in the Army, unexpected to him, he has fulfilled the mission of his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

How proudly can we all point to his noble achievements—and how much more proudly is it to know he is a Pennsylvanian—a son of the Hon. Samuel Oakes, of Montour county.—What father would not be proud of such a son? How often we think of Captain Oakes. Far away from friends and home—amid the rude and savage wilds of a far distant country—has his lot been cast. May he live to return to the bosom of his own loved fire-side home—the home of his parental household.—Milton Dem.

FROM EUROPE, we have no late intelligence of importance. The America arrived at Boston on last Saturday. An interesting discussion took place in the House of Lords on the Central American question. The State of Northern Italy continues distracted.

A YOUNG MAN named Allison killed another named Ingle, at Harper's Ferry, in a rage. He was immediately arrested, but blew out his own brains with a pistol a few moments after he was imprisoned.

D. O. CROUCH, PHYSICIAN. Office in Clearfield, Pa., May 14, 1856—tf

DR. M. WOODS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite the office of L. Jackson, where he can be found unless absent on professional business. Clearfield, May 14, 1856—3m.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, containing about 62 acres, with about 25 acres cleared and under good cultivation, having thereon erected one 2-story house and barn, situated one and a half miles above Clearfield town, opposite the new bridge. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. May 14—tf MILLO HOYT.

MILITARY NOTICE.—The Members of the Clearfield Regulars are notified to meet at the Court House on the Fourth Saturday (24th) of May, in summer uniform, for drill, at 10 o'clock a. m. The resolution passed by the company on last parade day, in regard to fines, will be strictly enforced. By order of the Capt. G. W. RHEEMS, O. S. May 14

\$25 REWARD.—Escaped from the custody of the undersigned, Sheriff of Clearfield county, on the morning of April 25, WM. H. BLOOM. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has dark hair and dark eyes, is about 31 years of age, and a physician by profession. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the undersigned. JOSIAH R. READ, Sheriff. Clearfield, Pa., May 14, 1856.

PHILIP DAVIS' ESTATE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary on the estate of Philip Davis, late of Beecoria township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the above named decedent are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay, to the undersigned at his residence in Woodward township, county aforesaid. JAMES T. HALE, President. May 14—6m G. W. DAVIS, Executor.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Tyrone and Clearfield Rail Road, at Philadelphia, 6th of May, 1856, the following persons were elected as Directors of the Company for the present year: JAMES T. HALE, President. John T. Matthews, Secretary, Boston, David L. Pruner, George L. Reed, A. G. Curtin, John Patton, Charles R. Foster, James J. Leonard, James G. Williams, Lewis J. Cress, James B. Graham, Edward P. Perkins.

At a meeting held by a majority of the Board, William Bagshaw was appointed Secretary to the Board, and Josiah W. Smith, Treasurer. James E. Montgomery, was appointed Engineer, to locate the road immediately for said Company. And it was further directed by the said Board, that FIVE DOLLARS on each share, by the respective Stockholders, be duly paid to the Treasurer Josiah W. Smith, within thirty days from this date. JAMES T. HALE, President. WILLIAM BAGSHAW, Secretary. May 7, 1856.

KYLETOWN GIFT DISTRIBUTION! 1,600 GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE! THE subscriber has concluded to dispose of his property by making a Gift Distribution, having Sixteen Hundred Shares at ONE DOLLAR A SHARE. He feels satisfied that he can dispose of it in this way to the entire satisfaction of all who may interest themselves in the Enterprise. The drawing and distribution will be supervised by a committee into whose hands the property will be placed as soon as the tickets are sold. The committee is composed of the following Gentlemen—Chester Munson, Thomas G. Snyder and O. P. Wilder. The public are assured that they can rely upon this committee to manage everything fairly and impartially. For a list of gifts, see handbill. All orders for tickets addressed to the undersigned will be promptly attended to. JOHN W. WILLHELM, KYLETOWN, CLEARFIELD CO., PA. May 14

NEW GOODS! SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! THE subscriber has just received a large and well selected stock of new goods of almost every description suitable for the season. He respectfully invites all who wish to buy good Goods at the lowest prices to call at the sign of the "CHEAPEST GOODS." Approved country produce taken in exchange for good money. Persons wishing to purchase, and receive a fair equivalent for their money, will do well to give him a call. Remember the sign of the CHEAPEST GOODS, on Market street, and call and be convinced that there is truth in the words therein inscribed. WM. F. IRWIN. Clearfield, Pa., May 14, 1856.

HARDWARE.—Of every description for sale at a moderate advance on cost. WM. F. IRWIN'S. May 14—96

FISH.—A lot of superior Mackerel and Herring, just received and for sale by WM. F. IRWIN. May 14

SALT.—A quantity of Coarse and Ground Alum Salt, for sale at W. F. IRWIN'S.

BACON!—On hand and for sale, a lot of first rate Hams, Shoulders and Sides, at the sign of the "CHEAPEST GOODS."

GROCERIES.—Just received and now opening, a general assortment of choice groceries, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices at WM. F. IRWIN'S.